

U. S. Agents Unearthing Germany's Secret Stores

All Departments Finding Great Supplies of War Material

Will Be Seized In America's Need

Speculators' Stocks To Be Treated Like Those of Kaiser's Aids

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The exclusive announcement in The Tribune this morning that German-owned war supplies had been seized here by agents of the government, and that the confiscation of immense stocks of such goods, including an enormous amount of German-owned cotton, is under consideration by high government officials, brought the development to-day that the following departments are gathering and tabulating data showing the extent of these stocks:

1. War and Navy Departments—These are vitally interested because of the large amount of raw and finished material for munitions and clothing now held in storage.

2. Secret Service and the Department of Justice—In their investigations into various German activities they have found and are finding immense quantities of goods being held off the market by Germans or by renegade Americans working for them.

3. Shipping Board—Its search for materials for the new ships authorized by Congress to fight the submarine menace, it has located large amounts of steel in various stores of manufacturers, and large amounts of brass and copper manufactures needed in the building of these vessels.

4. Labor Department Reports—Its agents have disclosed to the authorities where large stores of raw materials and manufactured goods for military purposes and the civilian population are being held off the market, and have found that the same goods are being used to supply the Allies as much as possible by restricting available supplies, and partly for the account of speculators.

To date of the commodities which German money paid for are held in the name of American citizens or of corporations organized under American law, the government has much to be gained by seizing such stocks, and there is excellent reason for saying that legal technicalities will not be allowed to stand in the way of such goods being converted to the use of the government.

Will Be Seized If Needed—If the government needs the material it is needed for the people at large in these times of terrific prices, caused by speculation in the market, said one official, "it will be taken and the legal end of the matter thrashed out at the convenience of the courts."

According to officials, materials needed for war purposes that are being held off the market by speculators are in exactly the same position as the goods held by agents of Germany. It is realized here that whatever the ownership or the intention of the owners, the immediate effect is to handicap this nation in the prosecution of the war and aid the Kaiser.

The news that cotton is subject to seizure by the government has had the effect already of stirring up Southern opposition to anything that might interfere with that section receiving high prices for the staple. While the amount of cotton held by German interests is not large, it is in value only a drop in the bucket compared to the value of other materials now in storage.

It is said that the value and quantity of the cached supplies are enormous. "Everything that in any way enters into the needs of army and navy for war purposes is represented in these warehouses, everything from the rarest of chemicals to steel, rubber, cotton and other bulky articles," says one who has been working on the matter. "And that the field has only been scratched."

Germany's Ablest Men Sent Here to Buy War Material

To supervise the buying of cotton and other supplies for the embarrassment of the Allies and the advantage of the Fatherland, Germany sent to this country, beginning with the outbreak of hostilities, many of her ablest men. Some of these, the less important, came frankly as government agents, others as lecturers or as scientists.

One of these latter was Dr. Moritz J. Bonn, by many ranked as the ablest economist in Germany. Dr. Bonn's public activities consisted of lectures before various bodies and writings to the lay and technical press. His private activities were centered in a suite of offices of the Hamburg-American Line, where he gave orders and advice to buyers and their assistants.

There was nothing that savored of the illegitimate in any of Dr. Bonn's known dealings. For that reason surprise was manifested when, with the breaking off of diplomatic negotiations, he took advantage of the safe conduct offered Count von Bernstorff and his party to leave the country.

Liberty Loan May Get \$200,000,000 In Enemy Property

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—German funds and property to the amount of \$200,000,000 are likely to be invested in Liberty bonds. A. Mitchell Palmer, who qualified to-day as custodian of enemy property, will collect the money and buy the bonds.

The property and money belong to German subjects and is owed to them by corporations. Already Mr. Palmer, who opened his office to-day at 920 F Street, is in receipt of hundreds of letters offering to turn over dividends from German-owned corporations in this country, bills owed to German firms by those in the United States and amounts due in settlement of estates.

Mr. Palmer may be the largest individual Liberty bond purchaser. The bond of \$150,000 which he will file tomorrow is as large as that required from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The effect of the publication of the plans under consideration in Washington regarding cotton held by Germans and American speculators who are playing Germany's game was felt on the New York Cotton Exchange. Squaring with information that had previously reached the exchange from Washington and Southern sources, the result was lower prices, various months breaking from \$2 to \$3 a bale. Prices recovered toward the close, but there was a noticeable abatement of bull enthusiasm.

That there are large stocks of cotton held in the South for German account was denied in some quarters. The chief denial came from a large house whose name has figured in the Bolo Pacha case. Its representatives, however, admitted that there were larger stocks of cotton held in Southern ports and the interior in the past.

Other cotton men with excellent connections in Washington took the position that, while the existence of this cotton and the activities of government agents are known, it would take some time for the machinery of the government to get into action. They believe that eventually the supply of the staple being held to the embarrassment of this government and its allies would be materially reduced.

Death of Hustung To Bring Test of La Follette Strength

Late Senator's Colleague Likely to Put Forward a Candidate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A test of the Americanism of Wisconsin and the degree to which Senator Robert M. La Follette represents that state is expected to result from the accidental death by shooting of Senator Paul O. Hustung. A searching of the Wisconsin law brought most lawyers here to the conclusion that the Governor may appoint a successor to Senator Hustung for only a brief time, after which there must be a special primary and then a special election for the choice of the Senator to fill out the three years of unexpired term.

In normal times there would be enough interest, because it spells the almost certain succession of a Republican for a Democrat. There has already been one such change in the Senate since the last election, Senator Lane, of Oregon, Democrat, being succeeded by Senator McNary, Republican. The Governor of Wisconsin is a Republican, and the new Senator to be appointed until the special election is held will be a Republican.

Chief Interest in Election—Interest in the election, however, entirely overshadows the partisan political phase. Senator La Follette, who left here to-night to attend the funeral of his colleague, declined to make any comment on the election, but it is confidently predicted here that he will put forward a candidate. At several elections in the last few years Mr. La Follette has put up candidates for the Republican primary, who have been beaten, and the "stalwart" Republicans have then been humbled in the general election. Curiously enough, Mr. Hustung

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came to the Senate on one of these occasions. The old line Republicans trimmed La Follette's friends, but the Progressive Republican element bolted the ticket.

This time, however, it will not be a test of Progressive principles, but a personal vindication that will be sought by La Follette. And if he forces such a fight he will find arrayed on the other side one of his lieutenants, who has been a tower of strength in every fight in which "Battling Bob" has engaged—Representative Irvine L. Lenroot. Mr. Lenroot has shown himself by speeches and absolutely with his old chief, despite what was regarded as the obvious pre-germanism of Wisconsin.

There were politicians of both parties here to-night who expressed the earnest hope that Lenroot would make a fight for the Republican nomination for Senator, and would obtain it.

Senator La Follette to-day issued the following statement:

"The State of Wisconsin and the nation will be greatly shocked to learn of the tragic death of Senator Hustung. In his brief service in the Senate he had impressed his colleagues and the country with his industry, his courage and his devotion to his convictions at any cost of sacrifice to himself. He was a serious student of public questions, a plain, direct, fearless public servant. My sense of personal loss is deep and abiding."

President Wilson sent the following message of condolence to Senator Hustung's parents:

"Your son's death has come to me as a great personal grief. He was one of the most distinguished public servants I have ever known and had entered upon a career of usefulness to his state and to the country which was of the highest promise. I grieve with you for his loss."

Governor of Wisconsin Cannot Appoint Senator

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—According to the statutes of Wisconsin the only way in which the Governor can fill the vacancy in the United States Senate made by the death of Senator Paul O. Hustung is to call an extra session of the Legislature. Attorney General Owen said:

"I think the Governor has not the power to appoint a successor. A public election will have to be held. The Legislature has the right to confer upon the Governor power to appoint a successor, but as there are no statutes enacted to that effect the Legislature will have to be called in special session."

There has been talk of an extra session in December to enact war measures, and it is thought by many in authority that Governor Philip will include in his call for this session the appointment of a United States Senator.

Senator Hustung was mortally wounded while hunting ducks. He and his brother were rowing in separate boats. The Senator saw a flock of ducks and called to his brother to shoot. Then he suddenly rose from a stooping position, evidently thinking the shot would pass over his head. His brother, aiming at the ducks, pulled the trigger. The full discharge penetrated the Senator's back at close range. The accident happened late in the afternoon, but death did not result until 11 p. m. Part of the time the Senator was conscious.

To Try Skouloudis Cabinet

Greek Deputies Vote to Prosecute Former Ministers

ATHENS, Oct. 22.—After fourteen hours of debate of himself and his colleagues by M. Rallis, the Chamber of Deputies voted to-day in favor of prosecuting the members of the former Skouloudis Cabinet, in which M. Rallis was Minister of Finance.

A committee of the Greek Chamber of Deputies on October 15 voted in favor of the prosecution before the high court of the members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Coundouriotis, Minister of Marine. Charges of violation of the penal code and the law dealing with ministerial responsibility were looked into by the committee before it made its recommendation for prosecution.

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Munitions Chief May Be Added To the Cabinet

Wilson's Advisers Urge Centralizing Work of War Industries Board

Favor One Purchaser Instead of Seven

Present System Condemned as Too Cumbersome and Indefinite

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The appointment of a secretary of munitions is expected by the best informed persons here. It will be the final step in organizing the relations of the government with the war industries of the country. Out of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense came the War Industries Board, still an advisory body, and out of that will evolve finally a single official with legal authority.

As it will require an act of Congress to create an additional Cabinet officer, no munitions secretary will be named until after Congress is in session, and there may be delay even then. Steps of this sort usually follow a long delay. But the formation of influential opinion in favor of making the munitioning of this country a Cabinet function is unmistakable. Several of President Wilson's most trusted advisers—Colonel House, for one—are known to have reached the conclusion that something more definite and less cumbersome than the War Industries Board is needed if the purchase of munitions is to go forward properly.

Cabinet Said to Favor Plan

Support of the plan for adding to the Cabinet is understood to include certain important members of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, where formerly there was a general determination against it. The attitude of the Cabinet is easy enough to understand if one remembers that Cabinet members look at questions in a perfectly human and personal way.

There are now ten members of the Cabinet. A certain glamour attaches to sitting in it. But each additional member created robs membership of some of its glory. "Big Tim" Sullivan used to say after two years here that "they tie horses to Congressmen in Washington." No Cabinet member wants to see the time come when by reason of an expanding war organization they will tie horses to Cabinet members in Washington.

There is another side to the perfectly human member of the Cabinet. Not only does he not want to see his job made common, but he doesn't want to see a war hierarchy created in the Cabinet, especially when he is one of the subordinate members. And the concentration of authority in certain hands, due to the failure to create additional Cabinet positions, has been creating a hierarchy in the Cabinet.

Industries Board Disappointing

The importance of the departments of War and Navy have naturally been exaggerated by the war until the heads of certain other departments hardly job made common, but he doesn't want to see a war hierarchy created in the Cabinet, especially when he is one of the subordinate members. And the concentration of authority in certain hands, due to the failure to create additional Cabinet positions, has been creating a hierarchy in the Cabinet.

A current magazine article says that there are four able members of the present Cabinet. Names are not given, but it is easy to identify the four. The job made common, but he doesn't want to see a war hierarchy created in the Cabinet, especially when he is one of the subordinate members. And the concentration of authority in certain hands, due to the failure to create additional Cabinet positions, has been creating a hierarchy in the Cabinet.

Bureaus of the War and Navy departments have not always taken it seriously. They had been in the habit of going into the market themselves for what they wanted, and they did not like the idea of acting through the War Industries Board. They treated the war as a personal affair out of which they wanted to get all the individual credit they could.

A priority organization was built up to see that the army and navy were supplied in the order of the importance of their needs. But for a priority organization to work, it is necessary that the whole market shall be at its disposal and that all requisitions, where conflict may arise, be referred to it.

Ideal Not Realized

This ideal has not been realized. A bureau impressed with the urgency of its own needs, or zealous for the cause of its own department, would go out without reference to the War Industries Board and buy up all the existing supply, bidding against another bureau perhaps similarly engaged or perhaps shutting out other organizations who pressed their claims more vigorously. The War Industries Board has no power to stop these practices.

But even if there were cooperation, the industries board is felt to be ineffective. Originally the President intended to appoint Bernard M. Baruch sole purchasing agent for the government and for the Allies, but Mr. Baruch himself objected to the plan. From this plan of a single purchasing agent, the Administration went to the extreme of naming what are virtually purchasing agents for the government generally. It is now felt that a single executive is required and that is the form this organization will ultimately take.

Chicago Aldermen Again Rebuke Mayor

Override Veto of Resolution

Thanking Governor for Stopping Peace Meeting

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Thanking Governor for Stopping Peace Meeting

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Mayor Thompson received another shock from the City Council this afternoon. He vetoed the Council's resolution thanking Governor Lowden for sending troops to Chicago to prevent the meeting of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, and the Council immediately passed the resolution over his veto by a vote of 48 to 12.

The Mayor in his message of veto said:

"I withhold my approval of the resolution for the reason that I believe that your honorable body, in passing the same, requests the officials named therein to act in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the constitution of the State of Illinois."

"When I assumed the office of Mayor of Chicago I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois to the best of my ability, just as all the members of your honorable body have done, and having, as I do, a conscientious regard for my oath of office, I find it impossible to concur in this action of the City Council."

"I regret that the City Council of Chicago thus has seen fit to place itself on record before the world as criticizing the official action of the State of Illinois to the best of my ability, just as all the members of your honorable body have done, and having, as I do, a conscientious regard for my oath of office, I find it impossible to concur in this action of the City Council."

38,000,000 Men Now Under Arms

Germany Has 7,000,000, France 6,000,000 and Britain 5,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—At least 38,000,000 men are bearing arms in the world—27,500,000 on the side of the world allies and 10,500,000 on the side of the Central Powers, according to latest War Department compilations from published reports in various countries. These figures do not include naval personnel strength, which would raise the total several millions.

Against Germany's 7,000,000, Austria's 3,000,000, Turkey's 3,000,000 and Bulgaria's 300,000 are arrayed the following armed forces: Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 5,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,400,000; the United States, more than 1,000,000; China, 541,000; Rumania, 320,000; Serbia, 300,000; Belgium, 300,000; Greece, 300,000; Portugal, 200,000; Montenegro, 40,000; Siam, 35,000; Cuba, 11,000; and Liberia, 400. San Marino and Panama also have small forces under arms.

Military experts do not regard these figures as entirely accurate, but believe they represent in round numbers the comparative strengths of the contending armies as published recently. The War Department has many confidential reports on the forces of the Allies and considerable data concerning enemy armies, but this information is not made public.

Passports Cause Delay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Minister Schmiedeman, at Christiania, reports much delay is experienced by American travellers arriving in Norway who wish to have their passports issued for Denmark or Sweden. The State Department recently gave notice that all persons intending to visit Scandinavian countries should have their passports issued by consular officers here of the respective governments.

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Eastern Roads Get Increased Rate Hearing

Interstate Commerce Commission Sets November 5 for First Session

Declares That Prompt Action Is Necessary

Schedules East of Mississippi and North of Ohio Rivers May Be Affected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-night responded to the plea of Eastern railroads for financial relief by reopening the 15 per cent rate advance case, so far as these carriers are concerned. The first hearing was set for November 5, in Washington.

In doing this the commission acted practically on its own initiative, dismissing as "an error" a suggestion made by the carriers at the conference here last week to the effect that the 15 per cent case be "continued for at least sixty days."

"The 15 per cent case is still open and before the commission," the latter advised George Stuart Patterson, counsel for the Eastern roads. "If your suggestion is well grounded that further financial relief is needed by the carriers, it is obvious that such relief should be had promptly, in order that transportation demands in time of war may be fully met."

Prompt Action Necessary

"The commission is emphatically of the opinion," the letter further states, "that the evidence necessary to establish the full truth should be presented without delay in order that the carriers may be maintained in a position to do their full war duty."

The railroads had asked that a method of procedure be adopted under which they might obtain advances upon certain commodities upon which they were refused advances by the commission last June. These were principally grain and grain products, dressed meats, petroleum, sand, cement and stone.

The commission's response not only provides prompt opportunity for the railroads to present data looking to a raise in rates on these products, but opens the doors to a general advance in all rates east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river.

It is regarded as probable that the Southern and Western carriers, particularly the latter, will join in the request for advance.

Between the reopening of the case and the granting of higher rates, however, it was pointed out to-night, there is a wide distinction. Under the present ruling, the Eastern roads will have to show conclusively the need of increased rates before the proposed increases will be authorized.

The commission's decision to reopen the case was announced in a letter made public to-night, addressed by its secretary to Mr. Patterson at Philadelphia. The letter follows:

The Commission's Letter

"I am instructed by the commission to advise you that after conference the commission is of the opinion that the carriers in the Eastern District represented by you before the commission at the informal conference held on October 17, 1917, are in error in suggesting what is virtually, and for most practical purposes, a continuance for at least sixty days of the 15 per cent case. The 15 per cent case is still open and before the commission. If your suggestion is well grounded that further financial relief is needed by the carriers, it is obvious that such relief should be had promptly, in order that transportation demands in time of war may be fully met."

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Kaiser Elated at Success Of Seventh War Loan

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—Emperor William has sent to Count von Roeder, the German Finance Minister, a telegram of congratulation on the seventh war loan. It says:

"I am pleased highly at the splendid result of the subscriptions to the seventh war loan, and I express to all concerned hearty thanks and congratulations for the successful work. Full of vigor and with a fixed aim before the eyes of the world, the whole German people stands in the fourth year of the war at the side of its heroic sons in the field and behind the imperial government and the army command, ready for sacrifices of blood and treasure until the honor and freedom of the Fatherland is assured against the assault of its enemies in superior force."

May God bless all for their fidelity and self-sacrifice by the happy advantage of our peace.

5 Years for Socialist Chief

Kraft, Once N. J. Candidate for Governor, Sentenced

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—Frederick Kraft, of Ridgefield, who at one time was candidate for Governor of New Jersey on the Socialist ticket, was sentenced to-day by Judge Davis, in the Federal court, to serve five years in the Federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of \$1,000. He had been found guilty of the espionage act.

Some time ago he delivered a speech in Newark, criticizing the government. He questioned the right of the government to send troops to France. Judge Davis told Kraft that the government had a right to expect the support of intelligent men such as he. "Instead of helping, however," said Judge Davis, "you tried to throttle and incite to insubordination and mutiny."

Caplan's Conviction Affirmed

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Conviction of David Caplan of manslaughter in connection with the blowing up of "The Los Angeles Times" building seven years ago, which caused the deaths of twenty men, was affirmed to-day by the District Court of Appeals. Caplan began serving a ten-year term at San Quentin Penitentiary last January.

Supreme Court Takes Recess

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Supreme Court, after agreeing to-day to expedite the Ohio election fraud cases and fixing January 7 for hearing arguments, recessed until November 5.

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